The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,157.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
,, Carwar	3	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore	4	,, Madras	15
,, Cannanore	5	,, Coconada	17
,, Calicut	5	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Beypore	6	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	6	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Tuticorin	7	,, False Point	20
,, Colombo	8	Arrive Calcutta	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Feb.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
,, Kurrachee	12	26	,, Fao	26	12
,, Guadur	13	27	,, Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
,, Muscat	16	2	,, Linga	2	16
,, Bunder Abbas	18	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4	18
,, Linga	19	5	,, Muscat	6	20
,, Bushire	22	8	,, Guadur	8	22
,, Fao	23	9	,, Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Ethopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Emeu," 1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 19th February, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th February 1869.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 8th February 1869. Upper Circle.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.

THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

NOTICE to MARINERS.—The accompanying Notice is published for general information.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE, Master Attendant.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 10th February 1869.

NOTICE.—MASULIPATAM PORT LIGHT.—The Port Lantern of Masulipatam having been partially destroyed by fire, no light will be exhibited from the Flag-staff at that Port till further Notice.

H. D. E. DALRYMPLE, Master Attendant.

Madras, Master Attendant's Office, 9th January 1869.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 13th January 1869.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay ; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects ; being the substance of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868

NOTIFICATION.—Owing to the frequency of instances of claims for remission of duty on wastage on cargoes of salt shipped from Bombay to Calcutta, it is found necessary to impose some check on the carelessness of shippers or masters. It is therefore hereby notified for the information of salt merchants and others concerned, that from and after this date full duty will be charged at Calcutta on the whole of the cargoes of salt shipped for that Port as manifested, minus the usual allowance of 5 per cent for wastage, unless special and satisfactory reasons for allowing any increase of wastage are given.

L. REID, Commissioner of Customs.

Bombay, Office of Commissioner of Customs, 6th Feb. 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED FEBRUARY 15. Rs. a.

The Royal Engineer ; by Sir F. B. Head ...	9 0
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Changed Aspects of Unchanged Truth ; by A. K. H. B. ...	2 12
Phantasmagoria ; by E. Carroll ...	4 8
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Gouff's Royal Cookery Book ...	3 12
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SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March ; returning from Suez to leave about the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on the 25th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEVENS' CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

GRAND GIFT NIGHT,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

MADLLE CARRIE and Mr. A. MILLINER,

THE BONELESS MAN.

ON

THURSDAY, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1869,

on which occasion

A FINE BUGGY HORSE

AND

AN EIGHT-DAY CLOCK

will be given away.

FIRST NIGHT OF GRAND CAVALCADE.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SOUL-THRILLING ACTS

OF

STRETCH and FOLD.

FIRST NIGHT OF DEVIL'S OWN PONY,

TOM SAYERS,

in his new mirth-provoking Tricks, which cause more hilarious delight and uproars of applause than any other exhibition ; and a host of other Novelties for the occasion.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	,, 5
First Class	,, 4
Second ,,	,, 2
Third ,,	,, 1

Doors open at 8 o'clock ; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

GRACE EGERTON.

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

FIRST APPEARANCE POSITIVELY ON

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1869.

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce that Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case will make their first appearance in Bombay at the

GRANT ROAD THEATRE

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1869.

Mr. Willy begs to submit a few of the latest notices of their Performances in Madras and Calcutta, and feels assured they will give great satisfaction in Bombay. Their Performances have been patronised by all the Governors in the Colonies ; also His Excellency Lord Napier, and by the Countess of Mayo.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	,, 3
Upper Circle	,, 2
Pit	,, 1

Letter from Colonel Fordyce, C. B., Military Secretary to His Excellency Lord Napier, Governor of the Madras Presidency.

On the part of His Excellency's staff and several of the guests from Government House, who were present at your entertainment on last Saturday evening, I beg to assure you we considered the performance excellent. We were amazed by the rapidity with which Mrs. Case assumed her numerous changes of character and by the perfection of her acting. Your own execution of several beautiful pieces on the Concertina also afforded us much gratification, and we are all extremely sorry that circumstances will prevent our again hearing you before your departure for Calcutta.

To Mr. George Case. Believe me, Faithfully yours, C. F. FORDYCE, Mily. Secy.

Extract from the "Indian Daily News," Wednesday, January 20, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Case's Entertainment.—It is not often that Calcutta is visited by two such talented artistes as Mr. and Mrs. Case. The entertainment they gave on Monday night was so superior in all respects to what the public are ordinarily asked to pay five rupees for at the Town Hall, that the enthusiastic reception—for we can call it nothing else—that these artistes met with is scarcely matter for surprise. A Town Hall audience is not usually demonstrative ; it is rather, if anything, frigid and stiff. But Mrs. Case had scarcely taken possession of the stage for five minutes on Monday evening, before her "Lady Teazle" and "Kitty Mooney" had fairly set the facial muscles of the audience in play, and settled them in the conviction that she was an artist of no ordinary stamp. Mrs. Case infuses much vivacity and humour into her acting, and her sallies are so sprightly as to be always amusing. There is a truth, or rather, to borrow an expression from Edgar Allan Poe, a homeliness about her portraitures, that gives them at once the stamp of reality. But what, perhaps, is more surprising than either the truth of detail or of colour with which Mrs. Case's character photographs are worked out, is her surprising versatility. She has a portfolio of immense variety.

Mrs. Case is ably supported by her husband in several of these delineations, though it is as a musician that Mr. Case shines in the entertainment. Mr. Case, as a soloist on the Concertina, is a rich musical treat indeed. His fantasias on popular Scotch airs, were played with all the skill, and we may add the feeling of a true artist. His imitation of the Pan Pipes was perfect, and the inspiriting reels he struck up nearly set the audience lilting. Scotchmen of Calcutta will do well to hear Mr. Case's imitation of the pibroch. We need hardly say that both Mr. and Mrs. Case were encored in many of their songs and pieces, and that they sent a large audience home well pleased with a really first-class entertainment.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, and of Mr. Willy, 6 Clare Road, Byculla, where plans of Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Tickets for the Dress Circle and Stalls will be numbered, so that persons holding tickets for those places will find corresponding numbers on each seat, which will belong to them.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a spacious Godown in Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

WANTED, a situation as Superintending Stevedore. No. 15, Apollo Street. It is time that the Municipality enforce orders for numbering Houses. Should a party of the above ability be required, the Municipality as well as No. 15, Apollo Street, would find a willing Customer by applying to T. G. I. S., at this Office.

NOTICE.—A Sixth Dividend of Nine Pence in the £ will be payable to the Creditors on the Estate of Leckie & Co. on and after Monday the 22nd February, instant, at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.

J. JEFFERSON, Trustee.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE.—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third and Final Distribution of the Assets of this company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of fourteen annas (14 as.) per Share, will be made on and after Monday the 1st March next, daily, between the hours of 12 and 3, at my Office, No. 30 Meadow Street. Shareholders are required to give up their Share Certificates on receiving payment of the final Dividend.

All unclaimed Dividends will be paid on the 20th April next to the Accountant General of the High Court on account of this matter, and the Official Liquidator will then close his accounts.

A. C. GUMPEST, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 17th February 1869. REMINGTON'S Building, Elphinstone Circle.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to this purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country ; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured ; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE.

THE A 1 British ship "Kennington" have all her Cargo on board, only requires 350 Bales to fill her up. For freight apply to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

Apollo Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

GOOD BOARD and LODGINGS are to be had on moderate terms in one of the most agreeable and healthy situations in the Fort. Address A. F., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay, And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

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Chappell's Instructor	... ...	Rs.	1 2
Boosey's Instructor	... ...	...	0 12
Chappell's 100 Irish Melodies. By Carlo Menasi	...	...	1 2
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——— 100 Sacred Songs, Anthems, Psalms and Hymns. Ditto	... ...	...	1 2
——— 50 Popular Melodies. Ditto	...	...	1 2
——— 100 Christy Minstrel Melodies. By Nava	...	...	1 2
——— 100 Operatic Melodies and Favorite Songs. By Menasi	... ...	...	1 2
——— 100 Dances. Ditto	... ...	...	1 2
——— 10 Sets of D'Albert's Quadrilles. By Menasi	...		1 2
——— 10 Sets of D'Albert's Waltzes. By ditto	...		1 2
——— 10 Sets of D'Albert's Polkas. By ditto	...		1 2
——— Favorite Airs in Gounod's Opera Faust	...		1 2
——— Favorite Airs in Robin Hood. By Seates	...		1 2
——— Favorite Airs in Lurline and Victorine. By ditto	... ...		1 2
Boosey's 100 Sacred Melodies	... ...		0 12
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——— 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies. By G. Case	...		3
——— 200 Dances	... ...		1 2
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——— 100 Dances—2nd series	... ...		0 12
——— 41 National and Patriotic Airs of all countries	...		1 2

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Boosey's Instruction Book	... ...	...	0 12
Chappell's Instruction Book. By C. Menasi	... ...	...	1 2
——— 100 Popular Airs, Songs, and Dances. By ditto		...	1 2
Boosey's 100 Christy's Minstrels' Popular Songs, 2nd S.	...	...	0 12
——— 41 National and Patriotic Airs of all countries	...	...	1 2
——— 100 Songs and Dances, 1st series	... ...	...	1 2
Ditto 2nd series	... ...	...	1 2
Regondi's 200 Melodies (also for flute, cornet, and violin)	...	...	0 12
——— 100 Westropp's Psalm and Hymn Tunes	...	...	0 8
——— Melodist, containing 200 popular airs (bound)	...	...	4

FLUTE MUSIC.

Chappell's Instruction Book	... ...	...	1 2
——— Operatic Melodies. By Rimbault	... ...	...	1 2
——— Favorite Airs in Lurline and Victorine	...	...	1 2
——— Favorite Airs from Queen Topaze and Rose of Castile	... ...	...	1 2

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Chappell's Instruction Book. By G. Luigi	...	...	1 2
——— 50 Songs, with accompaniments. By ditto	...	...	1 2
——— 1.0 Dances, National Airs, and Popular Songs. By ditto	... ...	...	1 2

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Easy Anthems for Choirs	... ...	...	4 8
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——— New Album, by Wallace, B. Richards, Ascher, &c.		...	3 0
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——— Italian Song Book	... ...	...	3 0
——— Musical Gift Book for young Performers	...	...	3 12
——— The Juvenile Dance Book	... ...	...	3 0
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Harry Clifton's ditto,	...	...	0 12
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Sam Cowell's Comic Songster	...	...	0 12
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Boosey's Household Music, No. 9—4 Waltzes	...	...	0 8
——— No. 10—12 C. M. Songs	...	...	0 8
——— No. 11—18 German Volkslieder, English words		...	0 8
The Children's Hour : 12 songs for the little ones		...	0 12
Songs for our little friends	... ...	...	0 8
Hymns for my children, part 1	... ...	...	1 8
Cramer's Dance Music, by Arditi. 5 parts	...	...	1 8

BANJO MUSIC BOOKS.

Cecil Birch's New Method, with Selection of Melodies	...		1 4
The C. Minstrels Complete Tutor, with 50 Songs and Melodies	... ...	...	0 12

Bombay, 17th Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

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JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of he above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

WANTED.

REQUIRED a EUROPEAN qualified to superintend the Stowage of Cargo in Harbour. Apply at 15 Apollo Street.

WANTED an engagement to take charge of Children or accompany a Lady to England. The Advertiser has already made 18 trips to and from India, and can give the highest testimonials as to qualification, &c. Address Mrs. C., care of Capt. Bythell, and Cottage, Poona.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s.

Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET—LOCKSLEY HALL—A spacious and airy Bungalow at Bellasis Road, suitable for a large Family, with commodious Stabling, Godowns, Cook and Out-Houses attached. For Rent apply at the Office of the undersigned, 6, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable conveniences for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gunbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India : Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.

Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.

Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.

Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.

Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.

Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.

Dry Champagne, after-dinner Liqueur.

Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market steady at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,150,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	300
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do.	99
Madras	30 Do.	99
China	60 Do.	215 nom.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 17.

Haggard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, from Dum Dum.
Gaye, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Berry, Lieutenant Colonel, The Royal Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hill, Captain, Royal Artillery, to proceed to England, from Meerut.
MacTier, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 17.

Taylor, Local Major, 103rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Glasse, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Clarke, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Dunbavy, Captain, 1st ?, the Buffs, on duty, to England.
Toller, Captain, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Pochin, Lieutenant, 1-3rd Regiment, on duty, to England.
Taylor, Lieutenant, 1-3rd Regiment; on duty, to England.
Gaye, Lieutenant, 45th Regiment, on leave, to Madras.
Murphy, Deputy Inspector General, British Medical Service, on leave, to Mhow.
White, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Cannanore.
Fitzgerald, Captain, 22nd B. Royal Artillery, to join to Morar.
Stevens, Ensign, Staff, to join, to ——.
Raines, Colonel, 95th Regiment, on duty, to Europe.
Gaye, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Jones, Vety Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Stack, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff, on duty, to Tanna.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, Feb.* 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. W. J. Money, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 2nd instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the Inspector General of Military Works for the time being the privilege of the Private Entree to Government House

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. H. B. Simson, of the Civil service, who returned from furlough on the 2nd instant.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta, viz.:—

Colonel H. W. Norman, C. B., Surgeon Major C. R. Francis, M. B., A. P. Howell, Esq., Civil Service, the Reverend J. Trafford, C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A., and James Sanders, Esq.

Mr. F. Williamne, Assistant Superintendent, Survey and Settlement, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, obtained six months' leave to Europe on private affairs without pay, with effect from the 24th July 1868.

Lieutenant J. R. McCullagh, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade and posted to the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The Reverend Clement Reginald Tollemache has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Hastings Fraser, of the Madras Staff Corps, appointed to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad by Notification No. 84, dated 12th instant, assumed charge of his office on the morning of the 25th ultimo.

In consequence of the departure of Colonel W. T. Hughes to take the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, Captain C. Martin assumed charge of the office of Political Agent in Western Malwa on the 15th ultimo, as a temporary arrangement.

In consequence of the approaching departure on furlough to Europe of Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments:—

Major J. Packle, Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore District.

Captain E. D Gompertz, Superintendent of Police, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore.

Mr. E. R. Chrisian to officiate as Superintendent of Police for the District and Cantonment of Bangalore.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Superintendents of the 4th Grade in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, reported their arrival at Calcutta on the 3rd instant:—

William Edward Ayrton, Frederick Gurr Maclean, and Charles Thuillier Smyth, 1st September 1868.
Gerald Joseph Hare, John Gould Pope, and Edward Charles Bird, 26th November 1868.

Mr. George O'Donnell, a Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, British Burmah, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for 20 months to Europe, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton, A. B., M. B., made over charge of the office of Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint to Surgeon H. E. Busteed, M. D, on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

Assistant Surgeon E. Sexton, M. D., Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint during the absence of Surgeon P. F. Bellew on deputation at Madras, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederic de Hochpiet Larpent is appointed to officiate in the 5th Class of the Financial Department, and posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab.

Mr. T. Peachey made over charge of the Office of Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts to Mr. E. Gay, M. A., on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. S. Randle is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Stoddard, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed to the Public Works Department, as an Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade, and posted to British Burmah for special duty.

Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Newmarch, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Oudh, is allowed preparatory leave, with effect from the 5th February 1869.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Alexander Gregor Forsyth, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the 7th Feb. 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 898 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain James Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the 7th Feb. 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 898 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 13th ultimo:—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) A. J. Hadfield, of the Madras Invalid Establishment.

Captain (Brevet Colonel) D. M. Probyn, C. B., V. C., of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir W. H. R. Green, C. B., K. C. S. I., of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. W. W. Osborne, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhopal.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

2nd Cavalry.—Assistant Surgeon S. C. Courtney, M. D., of the 1st Cavalry, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon G. Farrell, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

1st Cavalry.—Assistant Surgeon G. Thomson, M. B., of the 5th Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon S. C. Courtney.

Honorary Lieutenant James Crohan, Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, attached to the Gunpowder Agency at Ishapore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate for two years.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Captain George Macbardy Bowie, of the Madras Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Alexander Brodie Melville, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Surveyor, No. 1 Topographical Party, in charge of the Photographic and Photozinc-graphic Branch, Surveyor General's Office, for six months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, of Her Majesty's 95th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following appointment is made:—

Army Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant H. J. Barton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd Class, on probation, vice Captain C. O'Donel, promoted to the 2nd Class.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) F. S. Roberts, V. C., of the Royal Artillery, to be 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, vice Major C. C. Johnson, whose term of staff service in that grade has expired.

Lieutenant Colonel George Frederick Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 10th February 1869, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 7, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Supernumerary Surgeon George Alder Watson, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill an existing vacancy.

Colonel B. Boyd, of Infantry, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for three years, under the Regulations of 1796, by Government General Order No. 56, dated 15th January 1869, will embark at Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the 10th January 1869, in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

4th Cavalry—Cornet C. A. H. Banister, of the 19th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on promotion, vice Lieutenant Blake, appointed 1st Squadron Subaltern.

The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 58, dated 22nd January 1869.—Granting furlough to Europe no medical certificate under the Regulations of 1854, to Lieutenant Colonel John Clark Phillips Prescott of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant Christopher George Cautley, of the General List, Cavalry, Assistant, Pay Department, is allowed urlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Charles Maisey, of Infantry, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Army Head Quarters, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay after the 30th March 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel William Metcalf, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel George Gibson Anderson, of Infantry, for three years, under the Regulations of 1796.

Lieutenant Colonel William Boyd Irwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Warren Mercer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, for nine months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Major William White, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Akyab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon John Lindsay Stewart, M. D., of the Medical Department, Conservator of Forests, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major Charles Henry Hall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major William Henry Paget, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers are promoted a step subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) H. King, Cadre of the late 39th N. I.

Lieutenant Woodburn Francis Bartleman, Cadre of the late 39th N. I.

Lieutenant J. Hay (Staff Corps) General List, Infantry.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) H. B. A. Poulton, Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) R. Davidson, Cadre of the late 64th N. I.

Lieutenant William Duncan Macturk, Cadre of the late 64th N. I.

Major (Captain in Staff Corps) R. A. Nowell, Infantry.

Captain Robert Blair, Cadre of the late 32nd N. I.

Lieutenant Arthur Fitzgerald, General List, Infantry.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) E. N. Perkins, Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) S. C. D. Ryder, Cadre of the late 14th N. I.

Lieutenant L. C. deL. Daniell (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 14th N. I.

Major S. Black (Staff Corps), Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) P. Maxwell, Cadre of the late 37th N. I.

Lieutenant J. W. A. Michell (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 37th N. I.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) J. E. Cracroft, Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. I. Willes, Cadre of the late 69th N. I.

Lieutenant F. R. A. B. Constable (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 69th N. I.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) C. L. Montgomery, Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) A. Combe, Cadre of the late 65th N. I.

Lieutenant R. M. B. Thomas (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 65th N. I.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) C. H. Byers, Infantry.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) C. Murray, Cadre of the late 70th N. I.

Lieutenant Herbert Seymour Marshall, General List, Infantry.

Major C. C. Johnson (Staff Corps), Infantry.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) G. B. Malleson, Cadre of the late 33rd N. I.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) C. F. Battye, Cadre of the late 33rd N. I.

Major (Captain in Staff Corps) H. P. W. Wynch, Infantry.

Captain J. Angelo (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 59th N. I.

Lieutenant Edmund Denman Smith, Genl. List, Infy.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) E. Smyth, Infantry.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) A. R. E. Hutchinson, Cadre of the late 13th N. I.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) A. S. Thain, Cadre of the late 13th N. I.

Major (Captain in Staff Corps) A. A. Currie, Infantry.

Captain J. W. Hoggon (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 45th N. I.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) E. Swetenham, Cadre of the late 45th N. I.

Major J. C. Millar (Staff Corps), Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) J. B. Smyly, Cadre of the late 29th N. I.

Lieut. J. S. Nutt (Staff Corps), General List, Infantry.

Major G. J. D. Hay (Staff Corps), Infantry.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) C. Shaw, Cadre of the late 57th N. I.

Lieutenant Henry Campbell Garden, Cadre of the late 57th N. I.

Major Charles Phayre Hildebrand, Infantry.

Captain Horace Albert Browne, Cadre of the late 10th N. I.

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) J. FitzGerald, Cadre of the late 10th N. I.

The undermentioned Officers are to rank from the dates mentioned:—

Captain W. A. Garden (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 39th N. I., from July 3, 1866.

Captain E. H. C Simpson (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 39th N. I., from June 29, 1867.

Captain F. Wheeler (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 39th N. I., from June 8, 1868.

Captain C. H. Cantor (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F., from February 6, 1868.

Captain T. N. Walker (Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 2nd E. B. F. from February 9, 1868.

Captain A. G. Ross (Lieutenant in Staff Corps), Cadre of the late 17th N. I., from October 30, 1868.

Captain Henry Fox Bunbury, General List, Infantry, from November 1, 1868.

Captain Vincent William Tregear, General List, Infantry, from November 10, 1868.

MEMORANDUM.—The promotion of Captain (Bt. Major) G. H. Gordon, late 39th N. I., (retired) to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Regimental Major, published in Government General Orders No 597 and No. 1174 of 1868, respectively, is hereby cancelled.

Lieutenant Colonel Lestock Boileau Jones, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant A. D. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, who was granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, by Government General Order No. 91, dated 22nd January 1869, will embark at Bombay.

With reference to paragraph 27 of Government General Order No. 550, dated 5th June 1868, and under authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is hereby notified that the grant of pensions to widows of Medical Warrant Officers is subject to the usual declaration that their husbands did not die possessed of property to the following amounts:—

Honorary Assistant Surgeon	Rs.	10,000
Other grades	,,	7,500

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

2nd Cavalry.—Captain F. Hammond, 2nd Squadron Officer, 5th Cavalry, to act as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Captain Gillespie, who is re-transferred to his own Regiment, the 4th Cavalry.

3rd Cavalry.—Captain A. Vivian, 2nd in Command and Officiating Commandant, 1st Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Colonel Jones, or until further orders. Lieutenant J. D. Macpherson, Adjutant, to act as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Captain Vivian.

Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to act as 2nd Squadron Officer, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain W. C. Anderson, or until further orders.

4th Cavalry.—Captain J. Gillespie, 2nd Squadron Officer, to act as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer in room of Captain Hawkins, who is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

5th Cavalry.—Captain G. C. Bird, Adjutant, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Captain Hammond, appointed to the 2nd Cavalry.

In order to assimilate the remuneration given to Hospital Sergeants of British Corps serving in India, with that which they receive in England, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Hospital Sergeants shall, for the future receive free rations, and that those who have served 7 years shall receive Rs. 7-8 instead of, as at present, Rs. 7 a month.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 19s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.	
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	American Hamido	Baker Nacoda	Hongkong, Jan. 25. Malabar Coast, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Abdool Raymon	Nacoda	Mangalore.
	Penang (s)	Sanders	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	H.M.'s Euphrates (s)	Curme	Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Isabella Heeren, Fillart, to Rangoon.
Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Graham, to Callao.
Ship Glentilt, Lewis, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Faiz Allum, to Bangkok and Singapore.
Ship Golden Eagle, to Havre.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 15th, 5-30 P.M.—French Mail steamer "Donnai" from Suez anchored at 4-55 P.M.

KURRACHEE, 17th, 1-40 P.M.—Steamer "Martaban" with Overland mails sailed for Bombay at 10 A.M.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12	Art Union	Madison	Coconada.
	Blackwell	Barker	Chittagong.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12	Jacques Seurin	——	Bordeaux.
	Lena	——	London.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 13th and 15th February.
Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 15th and 16th February.
The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 31	0 9
,, Calcutta	12 29	5 2
,, Madras	49 35	29 21

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on the 17th February 1869:—

1st.—For Gibbons.—From Deesa.
2nd.—For Manockjee Jamsetjee Dubash, Apollo Lane.—From Kurrachee.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT.

SATURDAY NEXT, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869,

SIGNOR STEFFANI,
(Violinist.)
SIGNOR DESSERINI,
(Basso.)
SIGNOR POZZI,
(Baritone.)
and
SIGNOR GIACINTO INZOLI.
(Pianoforte.)

The Concert will commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

TICKETS—FOUR RUPEES,

to be had at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s Rampart Row; or at the Town Hall on the afternoon of the Concert.

*** Signor INZOLI begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he is prepared to give Lessons on the Pianoforte and Singing.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

GARDYNE—MACLEOD—February 8th, at Umballa, by the Rev. Dr. Rotton, Evan Bruce Gardyne, Esq., Captain, 108th Regiment Light Infantry, to Alice Anne, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel MacLeod, 21st Hussars.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1869.

It is scarcely possible to consider the subject of European hospital accommodation in Bombay without using "very strong language" to express the indignation we feel at the way our poorer countrymen have been treated. The wretched building in Fort George which goes by the name of the *European General Hospital* is confessedly, both in its site, structure, and accommodation, the meanest, ugliest, and most inefficient of public hospitals in India or out of it. The poorest parish at home would be ashamed of it; but here in Bombay it is made to do duty as a Government institution of the first class, where all the Europeans of the city—men, women, and children—who require in-door treatment in an asylum for the sick are compelled to seek admission. Shamefully deficient in the extent of accommodation for all the European sick who require hospital treatment, the Fort George hospital must repel numbers of applicants from its doors. We say nothing of the hospital staff, since they are not in any way responsible for the hospital as it stands; on the contrary the medical staff will be found to be quite as willing to quit the premises as the unfortunate inmates, and moreover they are quite ashamed to exhibit the hospital to strangers on account of its disreputable appearance. On Government alone—and on the Public Works division of the administration—rests the odium of giving permanency to such a miserable make-shift institution. Seven years have elapsed since in its hurry to secure a very large profit on the old dilapidated European General Hospital in Hornby Row, Government disposed of the building and transferred the sick to the condemned Military Hospital in Fort George. During all these years the discussion about erecting a new European General Hospital on the Esplanade, has been dragging its slow length along, backwards and forwards between Bombay and Calcutta. The Bengal Engineers and the Financiers have alternately raised objections to the plans and the cost, and in humble submission to the instructions of *authority* the Government of Bombay has endeavoured to meet the wishes of the Supreme Government, but as yet without any apparent effect. The foundations of the new hospital, which were laid seven years ago, are undiscoverable except after strict search. While other public buildings, which were projected long after the European General Hospital, have been actually commenced, the Hospital itself remains untouched, and for all that the public know the good intentions of the Supreme Government are completely uninfluenced by the crying wants of the sick Europeans in this city The rapid execution of the offices of the Secretariate contrasts remarkably with what has been done in connection with the proposed hospital, for the building of which not a stone has been provided nor a plan settled. The proposed University building, the foundation stone of which was laid in December last, was actively commenced last week. Now while we find no fault with the prosecution of these public works, we protest against the masterly inactivity which is displayed towards the European General Hospital. If the state of the finances rendered priority of construction in these public buildings necessary, priority should have been accorded to the hospital. We cannot acquit Government of the blame of allowing the sick in Fort George to languish for want of a better accommodation. Considering that about four lacs of rupees were realized seven years ago on the sale of the old hospital, there is the less excuse for the unconscionable delay that has ensued in proceeding with the work. If the question was at first complicated by sanitary or engineering difficulties, we venture to think that a period of seven years was sufficient to decide on the plans and the cost of the Suez canal itself, or even the drainage of Bombay.

The hospital in Fort George has been tolerated under the impression that a new building was about to be supplied; but the most patient and expectant of men must now be convinced of the necessity of pressing the claims of the sick Europeans of this city upon the notice of Government. Seven years of discussion and the preparations of plans and estimates, and all this without any result, leaves it to be supposed that seven more years may pass away before a decision has been arrived at and the work commenced. If Government shield itself behind the explanation that a European General Hospital is a charitable institution, to be built at the pleasure of Government, we at once take exception and remark that the rules of the hospital—rules made by Government itself—render payment of hospital charges compulsory upon all who can pay them. And as a large number of the inmates come from the European shipping in the harbour, these individuals, or the ship-owners, have always paid the maximum charge. It must not be forgotten too that Government has always used the hospital for its own military non-commissioned non effective staff; so that the hospital is only a charitable institution for a comparatively small number of destitute Europeans. Government, moreover, has the entire control of the hospital; appoints the medical staff, receives the fees, and directs the internal economy. Under these circumstances there is no good plea for perpetuating such a wretched hospital as that in Fort George, with nothing to recommend it but unsightliness and discomfort. To make matters worse, a false economy has been practised, in patching up the deficiencies of the hospital and improvising accommodation. In this way large sums have been wasted, which need not have been expended if the new hospital had been proceeded with;

It is quite another question whether the European community of Bombay should provide hospital accommodation in sickness for their own poor. We think a small hospital should be established, to the partial maintenance of which Government might justly contribute, even as it contributes to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. But as an institution where sustentation fees are demanded of the sick, and where the military and civil servants of Government are received for treatment, there can be no question of the imperative duty of Government to provide accommodation in a suitable building. If in this we are right, it is the duty of Government at once to take the new hospital in hand and complete it as speedily as possible.

While we are considering the proposed new General Hospital, it occurs to us that the question of large *versus* cottage hospitals has been exciting much discussion at home amongst medical men. Some are in favour of large grounds and a number of small buildings where the system of isolation in special diseases and special cases may be fully carried out; others decide in favour of large buildings, with special rooms for isolation, not only for diseases which are popularly regarded as contagious, but for those which are not so regarded—as for instance cases of unhealthy looking and extensive ulcerations, gangrene, surgical and other wounds, and lying-in women—yet which are known to be unsafe to the sufferers themselves or to others. The new hospital on the Esplanade provides we believe for the isolation of small-pox patients and those suffering from delirium tremens. We should like to be assured that due regard will be had to the weighty opinions of medical men as to the necessity of complete separation for the classes of cases we have alluded to. It is not enough to have a lying-in ward, a surgical ward, &c., there should be isolation rooms for all cases requiring it, just to prevent direct contagion on the one hand and an epidemic raid on the other. The fungoid theory of disease may or may not be borne out by experience, but however that may be, it cannot be forgotten that an evil influence is often observed to be at work in large hospitals, rendering the treatment of disease both difficult and unsatisfactory. We make these remarks, because when looking at the foundations of the new European General Hospital on the Esplanade, the ground space appeared to be quite insufficient for carrying out the views of modern science. To be efficient, the hospital should be able to provide accommodation for all the inmates according to the diseases met with and the characters which any of them might assume. For instance in the event of isolation of particular cases being necessary, and the accommodation being either unprovided or insufficient, would the Medical Officers be justified in retaining such patients in a common ward with others? This is what must be done in hospitals unprovided with isolation rooms.

We would say one word more about the poor European sick of Bombay. A considerable number of this class—and especially women and children—need daily advice in trifling ailments. The only institution where such advice and medicines can be demanded, is the European General Hospital. And doubtless the medical staff of the hospital do their best to perform this extra duty which has been thrust upon them by custom rather than by regulation. Time has given it a sanctity which the medical staff would not like to disturb, and so the dispensary practice of the hospital continues, and out-patients are attended to now as before. The institution of the new hospital should provide an additional medical officer for this duty, so that the poor may be encouraged to seek advice before their ailments become serious diseases. Indeed it is by no means too early to appoint an officer for this duty now, to be employed either in the hospital in Fort George, or in a dispensary placed in the most populous part of the town. The distance of the European General Hospital from the residences of Europeans perhaps accounts for the large number of European patients who attend the dispensary practice of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. Finally, one of the most urgent reasons for building the new European Hospital is that European women frequently apply for admission into the Obstetric Hospital at Byculla, an institution provided only for natives.

TELEGRAMS have been received in Bombay which are believed to mean that the s. s. "Syria," having on board the cargo which the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Carnatic" carried from Bombay to Suez, has been lost in the Mediterranean. The Company's Agent in Bombay has not, however, received any report on the subject.

THE REV. G. B. ANDERSON, Chaplain of Hydrabad and Kotree, has been authorised to visit the Upper Sind stations on duty, on the usual travelling allowance.

MAJOR R. J. CASTELL, Staff Corps, wing officer 4th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

SURGEON T. H. PLUMPTRE has been permitted to avail himself of the unexpired portion (151 days) of the furlough granted to him by G. O. No. 125 of 21st February 1866, under the Furlough Regulations 1868.

THE "Gazette of India" publishes a report of the committee appointed by the Supreme Legislative Council to consider the Indian Divorce Bill. It will be remembered that the progress of the bill was interrupted by a decision of a high legal authority at home, which seemed to recognise divorces decreed in foreign countries, even where the marriage had been celebrated in England. The committee now see that that judgment refers only to persons who were *bonâ fide* residents in a foreign country. Accordingly it is still deemed necessary to limit the scope of the measure so as to make it apply only to marriages solemnised in India.

THE "Pioneer" says "all fear of actual famine may now be said to be at an end."

WE hear (says the "Indian Daily News") that the Chancery liquidator of the Asiatic Bank has declared another dividend of two shillings in the pound.

FROM a copy of a telegram received at Calcutta from the Brigadier-General commanding the North Eastern Frontier District, dated 10th instant, it appears that two columns were to be sent against the Looshai villages—one along the course of the Sonaie river, and the other along the course of the Dhullessurry.

RATHER more than 2,000 British Infantry will be employed on public works in the Hills in Northern India during the ensuing hot season. Raneekhet, Chukratta, Chumba, and the Murree and Abbottabad roads are the places where their work lies. It is impossible, remarks the Allahabad journal, to exaggerate the good which springs from this employment of our English soldiers. In health, efficiency, physique, and purse they are alike gainers; while, on the other hand, the value of their service to the Public Works Department is very considerable.

THE Viceroy has made the following appointments on his personal staff, with effect from the 13th ultimo:—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) A. J. Hadfield, of the Madras Invalid Establishment.

Captain (Brevet Colonel) D. M. Probyn, C. B., V. C., of the late 3rd European Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir W. H. R. Green, C. B., K. C. S. I., of the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain (Brevet Major) J. W. W. Osborne, C. B., of the Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhopal.

THE Rao of Kutch has issued the following proclamation:—"During the current year the districts of Marwar have been visited by famine, and in consequence grain is being imported into that territory from distant quarters. In order to reduce the high price of the grain, the Chiefs of Rajpootana have suspended the levy of transit duties within their respective jurisdictions. In consideration of this, as well as of the depressed condition of the people of this province (where also the monsoon has signally failed), it is decided that the transit duties hitherto levied on behalf of this Durbar on grain passing through my territory, shall not be levied either in Kutch or Wagur for the current year."

IN reference to the measures proposed by the Government of India for the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature, the Secretary of State wrote on the 6th January as follows:—"Sir,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 5th November, No. 162 of 1868, forwarding copy of a Resolution on the subject of the discovery and preservation of the records of ancient Sanscrit literature, has been considered by me in Council. I approve of the proceedings of your Excellency in Council in connection with this subject, and I will immediately make arrangements for carrying into action the suggestions contained in the fourth paragraph of your Circular letter."

THE "Gazette of India" of the 13th instant publishes a series of rules for admission to the Staff Corps from the Survey Department.

THE shareholders of the Port Canning Company will be glad to hear that the Rice Mill at Port Canning has been working most satisfactorily, yielding the Company a daily profit of a thousand rupees.—*Indian Daily News.*

IT is rumoured that the 2nd Grenadier Regiment will be removed again from Sattara. It is said that the barracks are in disrepair, and that the cost of repairing them will be more than the Government will be disposed to sanction, as it is not intended to have a large body of troops in future stationed at Sattara.—*Deccan Herald.*

IT has been decided, says the "Pioneer," to transfer the head quarters of the Saugor district to Jubbulpore, the latter place being more central, and having the advantage of being on the line of railway. The transfer will not, however, take effect until 1870, when it is hoped the accommodation now afforded by the station will be increased, and the through communication with Bombay by rail be completed.

IN the first of the revised rules for the grant of acting allowances to Covenanted Civil Servants it is stated that the minimum of acting allowance must be two-thirds of the difference between the salary of the acting officer's substantive appointment and the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating. To explain the effect of this rule in cases where salaries are progressive, the Governor General in Council has declared that in applying the rule to such cases, the salary of the appointment in which the officer concerned is officiating shall be understood to mean the minimum salary, and the salary of his substantive appointment shall be understood to mean his substantive salary at the time.

MR. RASSAM'S ABYSSINIAN REPORT.

DESPATCH FROM LORD NAPIER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

A WEEK or two ago we published several copious extracts from Mr. Rassam's Report to Lord Stanley. It appears that a wrong impression, on a point of importance, is conveyed by one of the paragraphs of the Report—a paragraph that appeared in the extracts we made. We learn that Lord Napier

agent of the male by implication of law, both for instituting this suit, and of incurring the purpose of the costs. I have been asked to refer this point for the opinion of the High Court. I shall do so. The defendant's second plea was that this Court had no jurisdiction to try this case, as the alleged injuries are said to have been committed by a citizen of a foreign state, in a foreign ship, and on the high seas. This is undoubtedly a good plea to the jurisdiction of a Criminal Court; and the nations arrive at some better understanding among themselves, the police of the seas must continue to be inefficient. But the case of *Mostyn* vs. *Fabragus* (1 Cowper) is clear authority for the doctrine, that at least as between subjects in all personal actions, not only in contracts but in *tort*, the *locus* is transitory, and the right of action follows the person. This is the leading case; actions there have been numerous instances of governors against governors of colonies, such as governors of Jamaica, Trinidad, Cape Coast Castle, Gibraltar, and so on, for wrongs committed in their colonies, which have all proceeded upon the same principle. The case of the *General Steam Navigation Company* vs. *Gillon* (11 M. and W.) is authority for the extension of this doctrine to the case of foreigners in foreign vessels on the high seas. The defendant in that case was a Frenchman, in a French ship, and the injury, a collision, was committed on the wide ocean. This plea, therefore, will also not hold. Now as to the facts. The plaintiff has sworn very satisfactorily to a number of very grievous assaults and injuries. These she has detailed very minutely. She has been subjected to a very severe cross-examination of upwards of four hours, and has not in any material degree varied in her statements. She has been supported in the statements which she has made by the original police officer and by the cook. The chief officer has given more facts, and given detailed accounts of much the same grievous assaults—assaults of an absolutely criminal nature, which the plaintiffs did not allude to, and much has been made by the defendant's counsel of this fact, and of some other considerations connected with the evidence for the plaintiff. The plaintiff said she did not allude to these matters herself, because she wished to confine herself to the civil assaults, and not to drag before the public all the criminal and indecent assaults which had been inflicted on her. I believe this, and I do not think it necessary to notice in detail all the other considerations ably pressed on me by the learned counsel. The one damning fact that the defendant has not ventured to enter the witness-box, and contradict, on oath, statements so distinct, imputing actions so filthy, so foul, so disgusting, so utterly destructive of his character as a captain—as a man, as anything short of a lustful animal, and a brute beast, is sufficient, I think, to justify me in assuming that they are in the main—probably in all their most revolting minutiæ—substantially correct. The assaults I therefore hold proved. It is a mere mockery of a defence to say that the contradiction given by the present chief officer to those statements, (vague, indistinct, and unsatisfactory as it was) can be taken in lieu of the defendant's own contradiction. In some respects they even confirm portions of the plaintiff's case. In others, they are obviously coloured statements of the true facts. In many others again I believe them to be positively untrue. The assaults being proved, there cannot be a moment's doubt that Rs. 1,000 is not one *iota* too heavy an estimate for the injury the plaintiff has suffered. If she had claimed Rs. 5,000 as damages, and I had had power to grant such a sum, I should certainly have done so, and perhaps I might even have assessed her damages at a still larger sum. It is to be deeply regretted that the Criminal Law of this country cannot put its mark upon such a person as I, on the evidence, believe the defendant to be. He has probably been very wisely advised by his counsel as to not going into the witness-box, and been very astute in following that advice. Had he not done so, he probably would have fallen within the clutch of that law, notwithstanding his being a foreigner.

The Court was densely crowded yesterday and to-day, and some demonstrations of approbation were made by the spectators during the delivery of the judgment. The trial appeared to have caused great sensation in Calcutta.

The *Indian Daily News* of the 13th inst. has the following remarks:—

"Whatever Rhadamanthus may have done in other cases, we are sure he carried with him the sympathy of a crowded court, in delivering judgment yesterday in the Scarlett case. It was with pain that a manifestation of feeling was prohibited, which would have been more summary than it was, if the jurisdiction of the Court. But one feeling seemed to pervade the Court—from the Judge to the humblest person present—that of strong indignation. Rarely has there be any such punishment been delivered. And if there was satisfaction in the administration of justice, it must be when a judge has the opportunity to place a stamp on villainy, even if he have not the means of compensating a victim. This was evidently felt by Mr. Fagan yesterday, and there was scarcely a man in Court who did not share the feeling. There were many who sympathised with the unfortunate plaintiff, and there are some who have put their sympathy in a tangible form. Immediately after delivery of judgment, two gentlemen called at our office to suggest a subscription, and each put down his name for two gold mohurs. We shall be happy to receive any other sums that may be forwarded."

SPORTING.

SPORTS AND GAMES FOR SOLDIERS (EUROPEAN AND NATIVE), BLUE JACKETS, AND MERCHANT SEAMEN.

PATRON.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, W. Cullum, Esq., Col. S. Thacker, Lieut. Col. C. Egee, Capt. G. F. Henry, F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I., Lieut. Bainbridge, R.N., A. Crawford, Esq., T. E. Taylor, Esq.

James Dodds, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

I.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

II.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 24 POUNDER.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

III.—RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

IV.—FLAT RACE.—100 yards, for Natives only.—1st prize Rs. 20; 2nd prize 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

V. FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

VI.—A SACK RACE, 75 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

VII.—A HURDLE RACE, 200 yards, 6 hurdles, 3 feet in height.—1st prize Rs. 50, 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10.

VIII.—A WHEELBARROW RACE, 50 yards, blindfolded.—1st prize Rs. 25; 2nd prize 10.

IX.—A FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for all comers—sweepstakes Rs. 5 except for those placed 1st and 2nd in Races Nos. 4 and 5, who will be entitled to enter free.

X.—A FLAT RACE, ½ mile.—1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10.

XI.—A THREE-LEGGED RACE, 50 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XII.—BULLOCK RACE, 150 yards, Europeans only, mounted on Dhobies' or Bheesties' bullocks.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; third prize Rs. 5.

XIII.—A CHATTIE RACE, 75 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XIV.—A FLAT RACE, 100 yards, Europeans only.—One man carrying another not under 10 stones on his back.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XV.—A GREASED PIG will be let loose in an enclosed circle 20 yards in diameter. The man who carries the pig out of the enclosure to be entitled to the same and Rs. 25.

All the above events to be open to Europeans and natives alike, except when specially mentioned to the contrary. Entries to be made by competitors half an hour before each event in a tent pitched for the purpose. Any two of the Committee to be judges by whom all disputes will be settled.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

To be run on a course to be marked out on the Flats.

STEWARDS.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq. | Charles Ashburner, Esq.
F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never started for public money, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A sweep for all Hockey ponies thirteen hands and under that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all Galloways that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5TH RACE.—Scurry for all horses *bonâ fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time. All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race-course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be measured at the stewards' stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY.

H. E. LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA is at present in Bombay, having arrived from Poona on Tuesday.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The Rev. William Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., will deliver the opening lecture of the present session in connection with the Institution, on the English Tongue, at the Durbar Room of the Town Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. The President, Mr. A. T. Crawford, will be in the chair, and the lecture is open to the public.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of one Gunnoo Monajee. It appears that on the 13th inst. while the deceased was descending from the first storey of a house he slipped from a plank and fell on his back across the edge of a gutter. He was seriously hurt and was removed to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The jury found that the death was accidental.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of Pandoo Ettoo, a labourer. On Sunday last deceased was engaged in placing a door in a wall, and while he was removing the earth from the foundation a portion of the wall fell down and injured him. Deceased was removed to the hospital for treatment, and died there last Tuesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	"Gut Heil"	Hamm.
Overture	"Oberon"	Weber.
Selection (Op.)	"Nabucco"	Verdi.
Valse	"Alexander Romanoff"	Laurent.
Fantasia	"Irish Jig"	Basquet.
Quadrille	"Faust"	Coote.
Galop	"Gunnesh Khind"	Williamson.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.—Matins and Evensong are said daily at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon. The hours at present are half past seven in the morning and six in the evening, except on Sundays, when Matins are said at eleven in the morning. Next Sunday the Holy Communion will be administered at half past seven. There will be an offertory in the evening for church expenses. We understand that a clergyman is on his way from England to take permanent charge of St. Peter's. In the meanwhile the Rev. Charles Kirk is officiating.

PASSENGERS FOR THE MALABAR COAST, CALCUTTA, &c.—The s. s. *Penang*, Captain Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast, Colombo, and Calcutta, with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Lieutenant Christie, Dr. Orr, Captain and Mrs. Thomas, Captain Hereford, Mr. J. W. Hadow, Mr. Simpson, Stackwell, Lieutenant Shortland, Captain Mr. and Mrs. Boswell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Mackenzie, Lieutenant J. O. Gaye, Mr. and Apothecary Maulay, Assistant Surgeon Peppin, For Colombo—Mrs. Webbe. For Cannanore—Mrs. White. Brown. For—Mr. Ashber. For Calcutta—Mr. C. Mangalore—Captain L. Messaic.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, a cross action came on for hearing—a charge by the Commissioner of Police against Purmanundass Jugjeerundass, a young man, head of his section of the Bhattia caste, for furious driving, and a counter summons by Purmanundass against the Commissioner of Police for assault. Mr. Green, instructed by Mr. Hearn, of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, appeared on behalf of the Commissioner of Police, and Purmanundas was represented by Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop. Mr. Souter was the principal witness in the first case, and he stated that on last Saturday afternoon he was driving into the Fort when the defendant passed him, "going at a pace peculiar to native horses—neither a trot, nor a canter, a kind of double shuffle, a sort of exaggerated trot." He called on defendant to stop, but as defendant did not pull up his horse he drove alongside, stopped the horse, and gave defendant into custody. Defendant thereafter had lodged a charge against Mr. Souter, and Mr. McCulloch contended that Mr. Souter was not entitled to use abusive language nor to apply his whip to defendant's gharry and strike him on the thigh, as defendant stated he had done. After hearing counsel, the Magistrate convicted Purmanundas of furious driving, and fined him Rs. 100, with Rs. 50 of costs. As to the charge of assault he decided that the Commissioner of Police had not been guilty of any violence, and that the charge must be dismissed, and plaintiff found liable for Rs. 50 costs. We defer our full report.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s troop ship *Euphrates* sailed yesterday with troops for England from Poona, Beypore, and Kurrachee. We have already published the details of the troops, and the following is a correct list of the officers and their families that proceeded home by the *Euphrates*:—

Col. and Mrs. Raines, C.B., 95th Foot.
Major Hughes,* 82nd Foot.
Surgn. and Mrs. Brady, 1/3th Foot.
Major and Mrs. Macpherson, 2/24th Foot.
Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Bengal Ecc. Dept.
Surgn. Kearney, Mrs. Kearney, and five children, B. Medl Est.
Major Hand, 82nd Foot.
Capt. Thackwell, Mrs. Thackwell and two children, 38th Foot.
Capt Finch, Royal Engineers.
Capt. Logan, 2nd Drn. Guards.
Capt. and Mrs. Carlisle, 3/60th Rifles.
Capt. and Mrs. Warren, 2/12th Foot.
Capt. Taylor, 103rd Foot.
Capt. and Mrs. Vachell, R. H. A.
Asst. Surgn. Clifton, Staff.
Capt. Daubeny, 1/3rd Foot.
Capt. Hadow, Mrs. Hadow, and three children, R. A.
Capt. Richmond, 3rd Drn. Guards.
Lieut. Day, Royal Navy.
Capt. Fulton, H. S. Corps.
Capt. Wright, child and servant, 106th Foot.
Asst. Surgn. Lever, 7th Hussars.
Lieut. Nicholson, R. Navy.
Capt. Morgan, 2/25th Foot.
Lieut. Gardner, R. Navy.
Asst. Surgn. Staples, 1/19th Foot.
Capt. Fuller, 1/11th Foot.
Lieut. Cotton, Mrs. Cotton, and child, R. A.
Rdg. Master Bray, 7th Hussars.
Lieut. Mortimer, R. H. A.
Lieut. Downes, R. A.
Lieut. Aislabie, Bengal General List.
Lieut. Ferris, Mrs. Ferris, and two children, 2/12th Foot.
Lieut. Fireb race,† R. A.
Lieut. Davidson, 103rd Foot.
Lieut. Glasse, 103rd Foot.
Lieut. Welsh, 93rd Foot.
Rdg. Master Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, and five children, R. A.
Lieut Shepherd, 4th Punjab Cavalry.
Lieut. Pochin, 1/3rd Foot.
Lieut. Marker, Mrs. Marker, and child, 1/5th Fusiliers.
Lieut. Shepherd, 109th Foot.
Lieut. Crosbie, 7th Fusiliers.
Lieut. Clarke, 103rd Foot.
Lieut. Shore, R. A.
Asst. Surgn. Alder, Staff.
Lieut. Taylor, 1/3rd Foot.
Lieut. Allan, 3/60th Rifles.
Lieut. Dela Voye, 90th Foot.
Cornet Tyler, 3rd Hussars.
Ensign and Mrs. Shore, Ordnance Department.

* To embark at Aden.
† To disembark at Aden.

MEDICAL STORE SUBORDINATES.

DR. ARNOTT, Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, in a letter dated the 25th January 1869, submitted to the Adjutant General of the Army the following list of the subordinates of the Medical Department of this Presidency, with a request that they might be allowed to stand in their respective lists of the Apothecary and Hospital Assistant classes according to the dates of appointments to the equivalent grades in the Store Department, and that the same should be allowed to take effect from the 27th May 1868.

MEDICAL STORE SUBORDINATES (RANK AND NAMES.)

Apothecary C. Edwards		No. 1
2nd Apothecary M. DeMello		" 2
Assistant Apothecary	J. A. De Souza	" 4
"	F. Fernandes	" 6
"	D. Fernandes	" 7
"	M. Fernandes	" 9
"	P. A. Dias	" 10
"	M. F. De Miranda	" 11

1ST STORE ASSISTANTS.

V. S. Francis	No. 13
D. De Souza	" 14
M. F. Baretto	" 15
M. Cardoz	" 17
Solomon Moses	" 19
Narayen Jadow	" 20
Narayen Rogay	" 21
J. D. Colasco	" 23

2ND STORE ASSISTANTS.

Benjamin Salom	No. 25
A. M. Pereira	" 27
Suttoo Ramjee	" 28
J. F. De Jesus	" 29

1ST STORE APPRENTICES.

Sorabjee Manockjee	No. 30
J. B. Pereira	" 31

2ND STORE APPRENTICES.

N. X. Gomes	No. 32
Dajeerow Chowan	" 33

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 17TH FEBRUARY 1869.

	OLD. Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	250 to 257
Vingorla	238 to 240
Dharwar, Sawginned	255 to 268
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	267 to 268
Hingunghat	285 to 287
Broach	N.G. 272 to 274
Do.	M.G. 285 to 287
Veeravul	255 to 257
Khandeish Barsee	265 to 266

Ready sales 475 Candies. Market dull.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

INDORE, 17th, 9 A.M.—Interruption Beora since 8 A.M.
KURRACHEE, 17th, 9 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 16th February, via Russia, 13th February.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of Bombay was held at noon yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald presiding. A bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell for providing for the periodical inspection of steam boilers and prime movers, was read a first time and referred to a select committee, who were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Council. A bill for the prevention of adulteration of cotton, and the better suppression of frauds in the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay, and for providing funds to improve the cultivation of cotton, was read a first time and referred to a select committee. The bill to provide in the presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds, passed the second reading. The bill for taxing professions and trades within the city of Bombay for municipal purposes was read a second time and considered in detail. The Council adjourned about five o'clock till to-day at noon, when the schedule of the bill for the levy of town duties will come on for consideration.

GAMBLING HOUSES IN BOMBAY.

Two detections of gambling houses in Bombay have come before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court within the last few days. The first was on Saturday, when sixteen men, mostly Hindoos, some of them clerks and others described as reputed gamblers, were charged with having been found gambling in the house of Hajee Gachee, Bendy Bazaar. Mr. Mills and Abdool Kadur were the witnesses, and it seemed they had entered the house when the prisoners were there and found a musical box and bales of piece-goods, dice and gold watches, cards and money (Rs. 231) lying on the floor. One of the prisoners was fined Rs. 50, seven Rs. 35, four Rs. 30, and seven Rs. 20 each, whilst three were discharged. On Monday again another case was heard. Fifteen persons were charged with gambling in the house of Harree Dhunjee, Bunder Gully, and this proprietor was fined Rs. 100 with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. All the prisoners pleaded guilty and were fined from Rs. 20 downwards. The property in the latter case was all confiscated. Surely such cases as these will act as a caution.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE EX-SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY, LIMITED, VS. ANDREW HAY, EX-SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The [illegible] above case have already appeared in particulars of the [illegible] of the 4th inst. The [illegible] peared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th inst. Judge yesterday was again called on before the [illegible] law, instructed day, when Mr. Latham, barrister-at-[illegible] and Mr. by Mr. Prescot, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mayhew, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the defendant.

Mr. O'Leary in giving judgement said—In this case the claim arises under the following circumstances. In the year 1867, the plaintiffs, being owners of land at Colaba, forming portion of the Cotton Green of Bombay, leased 2,000 square yards of their said land to the late Govind Girdhur for the cotton season of 1867-68, at fifteen annas per square yard, or Rs. 1,875 for the season. The said Govind Girdhur occupied the premises for the season of 1867-68. In 1868 Govind Girdhur again took the premises from the plaintiffs for the season of 1868-69 at one rupee per square yard, and occupied them until the 10th December 1868, when he died, there being then due from him to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,075 on account of the rent for the former season of 1867-68. He had not, at the time of his death, paid any of the rent for the season 1868-69. Immediately on the death of Govind Girdhur, the plaintiffs placed a sepoy of theirs in charge of the cotton then standing on the ground so let to Govind Girdhur, with orders not to allow any of it to be taken away. The sepoy appears to have been placed in charge between the 10th and 13th December. In consequence of this proceeding, the plaintiffs appear to have obtained certain cwts. of cotton then standing on the ground to pay a portion of the rent claimed by them, to the amount at Rs. 500. On the 19th December the Sheriff by virtue of a warrant from the High Court in suits Nos. 1,194 and 1,196 of 1868, seized all the cotton and other goods, then on the premises in question; and on the same day the plaintiffs' solicitor served a notice on the Sheriff not to remove the goods without paying the rent due, which was in that notice erroneously stated to be Rs. 500 only. The defendant, notwithstanding, removed the goods, and on the 22nd December, the plaintiffs' solicitor served another notice on defendant informing him that unless the sum of Rs. 575 due to them for rent be paid, they would proceed personally against him to recover the same. On the 14th December the plaintiffs had relet the ground in question to Doongersey Gopal and Shamjee Ludha for the remaining portion of the season of 1868-69 at one rupee per yard, and were on that day paid Rs. 1,000 by each of those persons. Under these circumstances, the plaintiffs seek to recover the arrears of rent for the season of 1867-68, now remaining due to them from the defendant. I am not aware of any foundation for such an action in England except the statute of 8th Anne, cap. 14, and some later statutes. I have always heard it asserted that the landlord's right of distress, as known to the common law of England, has never been exercised, or at all events has never been upheld in Bombay. The learned counsel for the plaintiffs referred me to the case of *Soorojee Byramjee* vs. *Rogers*, 4 Bombay High Court Reports, p. 1, as holding that the English law of real property applies to all lands in Bombay. Of that case I have only to remark that the parties to it were, on the one hand, a firm of English merchants, and on the other, a Parsee; and the ruling of the learned judge in that case is strictly confined to the case of English or European residents in Bombay, and Parsees to whom, as is there stated, the rule of English law has been generally applied. In the present case, the contention for the plaintiffs is that, as against a Hindoo, Govind Girdhur, I am bound to hold that all the rules regulating the rights of land lords and tenants in England are to be applied in Bombay, and that the landlord of a Hindoo has all the common law and statutable remedies for the recovery of his rent that he would have against an Englishman in England. I do not think there is any authority for holding this to be the law in Bombay. Even if the case were to be disposed of on the strict rules of English law, it appears to me the plaintiffs would have much difficulty in making out their case. The distress appears to me to have been probably wholly illegal, and it is hardly contended that it was not most irregular and oppressively excessive, and I am of opinion that it could not, even in England, stand as a distress at all. I think it was illegal, because it was levied in December 1868 in respect of a term which had wholly ceased and determined in June 1868. I think it was irregular and excessive because all that was done was to desire a sepoy to "see that none of the goods were taken off the ground," and the value of them was, it is admitted, far beyond the amount of the rent claimed. As to the order to the sepoy, it is contended for the plaintiffs, that the letter of the plaintiffs of the 19th December to the defendant, adopts the act of the sepoy as a distress and operates, in fact, as a warrant. It is very remarkable, if we come to the question of the intention of the plaintiffs in sending their sepoy on the ground, to find that the plaintiffs had actually, before writing that letter of the 19th December, by a most unequivocal act, declared that they did not consider that they had let the ground to Govind Girdhur for the season of 1868-69 at all. It is relatting the land without any communication with the representatives of Govind Girdhur. The plaintiffs must, whatever the rights of the parties really may be, have considered that they had only given him a personal license, determinable on his death, to store cotton on their ground. If that be so, I cannot conceive how the plaintiffs can contend that what they did was with the intention of distraining for rent arising out of a term which, according to their ideas, never had any existence; for it is not contended that Govind Girdhur did not hold on the same terms in 1867-68 as he did in 1868-69. On the whole it appears to me that no action, founded on the 8th Anne, is maintainable. However, even if I am right in so holding, plaintiffs still contend that they have a right to be paid their rent, and are, in an action on the case against the Sheriff, entitled to recover against him. It must be remembered, in this view of the case, that all that the Sheriff did was to act in obedience to certain warrants issued under section 83 of the Civil Procedure Code, known as warrants of attachment before judgment. The property in question, being removed by the Sheriff in obedience to these writs, the first point that presents itself is that arising on section 89 of the Code, namely, that this attachment not affecting the rights of persons not parties to the suit in which the attachments issued, it is hard to see how the Sheriff can be liable for damages for doing an act which, apparently, does not damnify the plaintiffs in this suit, who are certainly no parties to the suits in which the attachments issued. The apparent result of this section would be that, whatever were the rights acquired by the plaintiffs placing their sepoy in charge of the goods on the ground leased to Govind Girdhur, those rights they must still retain. Although this suit has been brought, as far as I can see from the argument on the part of the plaintiffs, altogether on some right on the part of the plaintiffs, analogous to that given to a landlord under the 8th Anne, it was certainly suggested by Mr. Latham, that if I thought the plaintiffs had any claim to this property either by virtue of the distress, or owing to the fact of the rent being justly due, and notice having been given to the Sheriff of the claim, I was bound to give a decree for the plaintiffs. As to this, the plaintiffs may either claim the goods as actually their property by virtue of the distress, or they may claim a right to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale by the Sheriff in preference to the execution creditors. As to the first claim, I think, 1st, that I cannot hold that the property became the property of the plaintiffs by virtue of their acts in placing a sepoy on the ground with orders not to let the goods be removed, and, 2ndly, even if I were to hold as is contended for the plaintiffs, I think it probable the proper course for the plaintiffs to adopt would have been to have made a claim against the goods in the High Court under sections 86 and 246 of the Civil Procedure Code, and if the claim of the plaintiffs be to be paid out of the proceeds in preference to any other creditor, still the plaintiffs must apply to the Court which holds the goods and may ultimately sell them. In neither case, I conceive, can the plaintiffs maintain the action against the Sheriff. On the whole it appears to me the defendant is entitled to a verdict. Verdict for defendant, with costs Rs. 85, subject to the opinion of the High Court.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society was held on Tuesday afternoon in St. Andrew's Church—the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell in the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Boyd,

Mr. G. R. Wilson read the annual report, which stated that the expenditure for the past year amounted to Rs. 22,005-7-9, and the net income to Rs. 18,110-6-1, leaving a deficiency of Rs. 3,365-1-8, and necessitating a further withdrawal of interest from the Building Fund. The health of the children, of whom there are 64 in the Orphanage, has been good throughout the year, but Mr. Duthie's unwearied application to his work has compelled him to take a sea voyage. In acknowledging the service of Mr. F. A. Spencer as Secretary the report states that a number of his friends connected with the Orphanage have subscribed Rs. 1,000 towards a fund to be called the "F. A. Spencer Fund," the interest of which is to be annually devoted to providing prizes or scholarships for children educated in the Orphanage.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in moving that the report be adopted and printed, said he was sorry that he had only seen the pupils of the Orphanage at Church during the past year. He had not been able to visit the pupils at Mahim, not even to attend the annual examination. It had very often appeared to him a very great disadvantage to the institution that it should be so distant from Bombay. He was sure the institution would be much more visited by the friends who supported it, and by ministers interested in its advancement, were it in a position nearer Bombay, and the expense of conveyance of the pupils to the Church would be diminished. Then, again, the distance from Church did not tend to the cherishing of that Sabbath feeling to which they attached so much importance in Scotland. He was not making these remarks with a view to any complaint, but merely mentioned these as matters which should be before their observation in connection with the Orphanage. It had also been a matter of congratulation with him that the Orphanage was in so good hands as those of Mr. and Mrs. Duthie, who were unremitting in the discharge of their duties. It was greatly owing to the fatherly and motherly interest taken by Mr. and Mrs. Duthie in the pupils, that the progress made under their tuition had always been of such a very satisfactory character. It was also pleasing to hear that no interference had been made with the time devoted to Biblical instruction. They must all attach the greatest importance to this. For himself he did not see why the Government regulations for grants-in-aid should, in the slightest degree, interfere with the study of the Bible. The English translation of the Bible ought to be regarded as classical, in fact it was a standard of the English language, and when it was used by professing Christians, no objection whatever should be taken to its being used even as a portion of the ordinary studies of the use[illegible]. It was pleasing to observe that the numbers of pupils [illegible] was still keeping up—for no doubt the pupi[illegible]y orphans, descendants of Europeans, there were ma[illegible] country, who were not provided for, throughout the [illegible] this institution should exert itself to and it was well that [illegible] for as many of these orphans as provide accommodati[illegible]uently letters were addressed they could get. Very fr[illegible]ing inquiries as to the acto him from the interior, ma[illegible] [illegible]f the after commodation for children in Bombay. Generally, [illegible] he had replied, he received letters stating that the writers were not able to contribute the sums which were demanded by the educational institutions in Bombay; and that was one reason why they should exert themselves to the uttermost, and also a reason why they should call upon friends at out-stations to come forward with conspicuous liberality. This charity was one which belonged to the presidency and to the contiguous territories, and if all who were interested in it exerted themselves, they should not have again to lament over the state of things or over the fact that they were compelled to refuse admission to those who needed the advantages of the Orphanage. It had always appeared to him a pleasing circumstance that all of them from Scotland were able most cordially to unite in maintaining the Orphanage without any divisions amongst themselves, and could all assist it without the slightest regret. And the more they could stand upon common ground and act in a common spirit, so much the better. (Hear, hear.) Their Scottish education in the matter of religion was well known as being of an exemplary character, and the benefits of it on the national character were constantly appearing. There had been no charge of bribery against the Scottish people in connection with the late elections. Even with the extended constituencies in their cities and their counties, there had not been a single complaint brought to notice, he believed, except in Dumfriesshire, and the petition there had been withdrawn with consent of parties; and they might presume from this that there was no tangible fact which would impair the principles of the electors. He hoped that in the sister countries the diffusion of education would produce similar results, to the increase of the glory of the British Empire, and that confidence which must be maintained in it by all its subjects in all parts of the world. But there were higher considerations than these to which they should defer in connection with religious instruction. In this country, he conceived, it was peculiarly necessary that they should lay a good foundation. Their young people were here exposed to great temptations, and when they left the places where they were educated, and where their ministers visited them, and went into the interior and mixed with those who were not under the influence of true religion, their principles were very apt to suffer. Let this society seek to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The work of the Orphanage was so well known, that it was unnecessary to enlarge further in respect to it. Let them pray to God that his blessing might rest upon the Orphanage, and upon those who directed its affairs.

Mr. John Connon seconded the motion that the report should be adopted, which was agreed to.

Mr. John Macfarlane proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the late and present Honorary Secretaries, the Auditor of Accounts, and the other Members of the retiring Committee.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Boyd and agreed to.

The Trustees and the Committee of the Society for the ensuing year having been appointed,

Rev. Mr. Macpherson congratulated the meeting on the fact of one of the pupils passing in the highest standard, and passing in that standard with great credit, and also that another lad had passed in a lower standard, so as both to earn the Government personal allowance of Rs. 30 per month. This circumstance, he thought, must be particularly gratifying, in the first place because Mr. Duthie was assisted only by pupil teachers in the education both of boys and girls, and, secondly, because the material on which he had to work was sometimes peculiarly raw and rough. Boys were constantly being sent to the Orphanage from barrack life, boys who had received almost no training and but little education; and when they considered that notwithstanding those disadvantages, two of their boys had been educated to such high standards, one at least to an especially high position, they ought to feel most grateful to Mr. Duthie and to congratulate those interested in the Scottish Orphanage on the high position it had taken. He could not help expressing in connection with this his equally great gratification at the success of the Scottish Day School, and he did not think it would be at all out of place for him to say that he hoped this success would stimulate them to very much higher educational efforts. They must all rejoice in the existence of such noble institutions as that of which Dr. Wilson was the head, the purpose of which was to give a collegiate Christian education to the natives of this country; and on many grounds they must rejoice that through the instrumentality of such men as Dr. Duff and Dr. Wilson, the idea of Christianity which had been given to the natives of this country was that of a Bible Christianity. But he was sure that none of them could rest satisfied in the thought that a collegiate Christian education was being given to the native of this country, and also to non-Protestant children, and that the only community which had no collegiate education was the English Protestant community. And now that they had both the Day School and the Orphanage as schools occupying such positions, might they not hope, might they not even bind themselves as Scotchmen that they would endeavour to carry out in India something of the principle on which educational action was taken at home. There the poorest lad in the parish who showed brightness of intellect might receive at his parish school, if necessary without fee, a thorough grounding in classical education, and through their scholarships, or bursaries as they were called in Scotland, he might gradually rise to the highest position at their universities and to any position in the land. And surely no long time would now elapse before there would be some collegiate Christian Protestant institution in Bombay to which their advanced boys from the Scottish Orphanage and the Scottish High School, when they matriculated at the University, might be sent, and where they might receive a Protestant collegiate education to fit themselves for positions of honour and usefulness in this land. (Applause.)

After a few remarks by the Chairman, Dr. Wilson pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

THE ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE GAEKWAR'S TREASURER.

Suit 410 of 1868.

Harivalabdas Kallandas, ... *Plaintiff.*
Ootumchund Manockchund, Bhaichund Vurdmon, Amerchund Manockchund, Ghellabhai Hemchund, and Tulsidas Kissondas ..... *Defendants.*

Suit 411 of 1868.

Same plaintiff *vs.* same defendants excepting Amerchund Manockchund.

ON Tuesday, the 2nd instant, the application to make absolute the rule *nisi* granted on the 12th November last by Sir Joseph Arnould, was disposed of by the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp. The rule *nisi* had been granted at the instance of Harivalabdas Kaliandas, the plaintiff, against Ootumchund Manockchund, the principal defendant, who was described as Chief Treasurer to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and also pursued both in Baroda and at Bombay, where he had a Moonim, the trade of a jeweller. The rule *nisi* required Ootumchund to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for not delivering up to Mr. J. Jefferson, the Receiver, all the diamonds, jewels, books, and accounts which, by the order of the 5th September last in the above causes, the defendant Ootumchund and the other defendants had been directed to give up to the Receiver. The application for a

LORD KINGSDOWN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

An *Edinburgh Reviewer* has compiled an interesting article on Lord Kingsdown—better known as Mr. Pemberton Leigh—from some privately printed memoirs entitled "Recollections of the Bar." From that paper we extract the following passages. Let us premise that his father died in 1804, leaving a widow and five children; that young Pemberton passed his early years in severe labour and poverty; and that in 1818, being then 23, he was called to the bar:—

"It is common, I believe, to consider youth and boyhood as the season of enjoyment, and cares and sorrows as commencing or increasing with manhood. With me it was quite otherwise: all my earliest years were gloomy and joyless, and I cannot remember one, hardly indeed a month in the course of them, which I would willingly live again, whereas there is hardly one year (if indeed there be one) since my twenty-fourth which I would not gladly repeat. It is well for philosophers to despise wealth, and preach up the happiness of virtuous poverty, but all depends on what is meant by poverty. That which prevents a man from associating on terms of equality with those who in birth and station are his equals, especially if female relations are involved in the humiliations which are the inseparable attendants on the 'res angusta domi,' is a real and substantial evil, and inconsistent, unless in minds more happily tempered than mine, with enjoyment. The greatest perhaps of satirists has with perfect truth pointed our its worst ingredient:—

"Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit;"

and in those days there was much more reason than there is now for Sydney Smith's observation, that 'in England poverty is infamous.'

"No doubt, however, it is to this period, however little agreeable in itself, that I am indebted for much of my subsequent success. It was the severe preparation for the subsequent harvest. I learned to consider indefatigable labour as the indispensable condition of success; pecuniary independence as essential alike to virtue and to happiness; and no sacrifices too great to avoid the misery of debt. In the whole course of my life I have never borrowed a farthing, and I contrived even to make some small savings out of the pittance of £100 or £150 a year which I earned by practising under the Bar." The time was now come, however, which wiped away these gloomy impressions for ever. "My long servitude had secured me against the dangers of what Lord Coke calls 'præpropera praxis et præpostera lectio,' and it is not therefore very surprising that I started into business with very unusual rapidity. In the first year I made £600, a thing I believe unheard of at that time at the Chancery Bar, and each succeeding year my receipts were larger. Pupils flocked to me, of whom I had reason to be proud. My first was George Sanders, a son of one of the most eminent conveyancers at that time; and my second, Plumer, a son of the Master of the Rolls. Hayter, now Secretary to the Treasury, and Ford, the celebrated author of the 'Handbook of Spain,' were soon added to the list, and Philip Abbott, a son of Lord Colchester, and Elmsley, who has ever since remained the most intimate and valued of my friends. Before I was thirty I was making a professional income of £3,000 a year."

The office of Vice-Chancellor of England was created in 1816 to relieve Lord Eldon and to appease the clamour of the suitors. It was first filled by Sir T. Plumer, no great equity authority; but in 1818 he was succeeded by Sir John Leach, of whom these notes contain the following admirable portrait:—

"Sir John Leach was a man of many great qualities, utterly fearless, both morally and physically, of singular clearness of understanding, and a quickness in collecting the facts of a case, and a neatness and precision in the statement of them rarely excelled, of remarkable powers of concession, of a considerable acquaintance with the technical principles of equity, and a scorn of everything mean or base. He was outstripped by no other competitor of his standing in the race with Sir Samuel Romilly, when he took his seat on the bench. But he had defects as a judge, which, perhaps, overbalanced his good qualities. A temper at once irritable and evident, an overweening opinion of his own knowledge, an impatience of all contradiction, and a total want of that calm attention to the arguments of counsel which is absolutely essential to enable a judge either to satisfy suitors or to do justice. I never felt the full force, till I sat myself at the Judicial Committee, of an observation made many years ago by my old friend Sir William Alexander. 'Nobody knows how much energy it requires in a judge to hold his tongue.'

"This was an energy which Leach certainly did not possess, and probably would have dispised. When he was first Vice-Chancellor, his interruptions were incessant. As soon as he understood or fancied he understood the facts, he would hardly listen to argument. He trusted to his knowledge of the principles of equity, and imagined that any decided case which did not square with his notions must be bad law. He came on the Bench with a full determination to clear off the arrears of his Court, which in two or three years he effected; but he accomplished it by never hearing a case through; by deciding against the plaintiff on the opening, or against the defendant without hearing a reply; and there was equal truth and wit in a remark of Rose, in answer to somebody who was speculating on what the Vice-Chancellor would do when he had got through all the causes in his Court. 'Do? why, he will hear the 'other side.' The contrast of Lord Eldon's slowness made his rapidity more celebrated, and his fame in that respect penetrated where his judgments hardly have been expected to reach. I remember seeing a coach between Preston and Blackpool, which, to denote its speed, was called 'the Vice-Chancellor.'

"The effect of these proceedings on the part of the judge was to lead to constant altercations between him and the Bar, which proceeded to such an extent that at one time he had determined to comit Sir E. Sugden, who, with much the same temper and courage, had a wonderful knowledge of cases, which Leach esteemed very lightly. He called into his room some of the leading counsel—I believe all the Queen's counsel—to speak to them on the subject; but they all dissuaded him from so violent a step, and, I believe, told him that his own violence was the cause of the unpleasant scenes which occurred. No judge that ever existed could have disposed of the same quantity of business in the same time without innumerable mistakes. The offensive manner in which he acted exasperated the counsel, and often occasioned appeals when otherwise they would not have been brought, and the result was that Lord Eldon was more overpowered than ever, and his dilatoriness was more exposed to remark; for the whole of his time was occupied in rehearing matters which had already been before the Vice-Chancellor; the business was as much in arrear as ever in his Court, and the suitor was subjected in all doubtful cases to the expense and delay of two hearings, instead of having its merits disposed of by one hearing before Lord Eldon. The old Chancellor was naturally nettled and vexed, and could not always restrain the expression of his feelings. Every word that could anger Leach was of course carefully repeated to him, often probably with additions, by the counsel whom he had offended; and the Vice-Chancellor was on no better terms with his chief than with the Bar." While he was still at the Bar, Leach's temper and overbearing manner not unfrequently got him into difficulties. On one occasion he provoked Romilly into applying the word "impertinent" to something he had said or done, and a challenge was the result, though the dispute was settled without a trial by battle. Just before Leach's promotion to the Bench, the Habeas Corpus being at that time suspended, he had occasion, in opposing a motion for the writ, to argue at issue, to insist emphatically on the right of juries to decide finally. To this Romilly adverted in his reply by declaring that "he listened with pleasure to such sentiments from one whom public rumour had marked out for a high judicial position, for that his learned friend no doubt remembered that the Habeas Corpus Act and trial by jury were the two safeguards of liberty, and clung like a fond mother who had lost one child with increased affection to the other." Sir Samuel Romilly survived but a short time the promotion of Leach, for the catastrophe which terminated his noble and useful life happened immediately after the long vacation of 1818.

"Lord Eldon, it was said, burst into tears on seeing the vacant seat which had been so long filled by the great advocate, between whom and himself there never had passed anything but the most dignified courtesy in public, or, as far as I know, in private, notwithstanding the violent opposition of their political views.

"When I knew Sir Samuel Romilly his business was so great, and he was so much engaged in politics, that, in spite of his great industry, it was seldom master of his cases when he opened it. Having the complete lead of the Court, he was almost always for the plaintiff or the petitioner, and had therefore to begin. I have often seen his briefs with a short abstract of the facts and dates on the back of the first sheet, which had been made by some one who had read the brief for him (usually, I believe, his nephew), and from this, and what he had picked up at consultation, he was accustomed to state his case; his opening, therefore, was often loose, sometimes purposely so, in order to allow greater scope for the reply. This course, very convenient for a counsel, but not very fair towards his opponents, was encouraged by the habits of Lord Eldon, who always heard a case from the beginning to the end, though his opinion was probably made up as soon as he had collected the facts, and who used to justify the practice by saying, half in jest and half in earnest, that when the litigants had failed in satisfying him that the plaintiff was wrong, the plaintiff's counsel often succeeded in doing so in his reply.

"As an advocate I think Sir Samuel Romilly approached in his own line as near perfection as it is possible for man to attain. He was familiar with the law and the practice of the Court himself, and was aware that they were equally well known to the judges whom he addressed; he did not, therefore, waste time in arguing points which were untenable; he transacted the ordinary run of business like a man of business, without aiming at anything more, *parnegotiis neque supra*. But when any great occasion arose, especially when he came to reply at the close of a long and important case, in which the feelings were at all engaged nothing could be finer. Usually restating his case (which of course his opponents had misunderstood), not always exactly as he had opened it, but as, after the discussion which it had undergone, it could be presented with the best prospect of success; noticing all the arguments which had been used against him, and which admitted of an answer, with as much fairness as it is usual with counsel (which perhaps is not saying much); clear, powerful, and logical when he was right, discreet and adroit when he was wrong; never introducing an unnecessary sentence, seldom using a word that could be altered for the better; always energetic, often earnest and impassioned, never degenerating into violence, either of language or tone; with a noble countenance, a stately figure, or what seemed such when drawn up to its height and clothed in his robes, and a voice distinct, deep, and mellow, always, as it seemed to me, modulated with singular skill,—the exhibition was one which it was impossible to witness without admiration and delight. Probably they who have heard Sir William Grant and Sir Samuel Romilly have heard the most exquisite specimens of eloquence ever addressed from the Bar to the Bench, or from the Bench to the Bar. Oratory to juries and to popular assemblies is of course quite a different matter. Whether, if Sir Samuel Romilly had lived to attain the Chancellorship, he would have been as great as a judge as he was at the Bar must be considered as doubtful, having regard to the very rare instances in which the same men have been equally eminent in both characters. He seemed to possess all the requisites, but he might have been found deficient in the temper and patience which, though the least showy, are not the least important qualities of a judge. 'Omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset,' is a maxim of too frequent application to all great stations."

It was not till 1829 that Pemberton at length applied for and obtained a silk gown from Lord Lyndhurst—a singular contrast to the facility with which that honour has been conferred, and we must say degraded, in more recent times.

"When Canning became Prime Minister, and all the Tories refused to serve with him, he offered the great Seal to Copley, who at the time was performing his duties as Recorder, I think, of Bristol. On his way home he was met at an inn by a King's messenger with a dispatch from Canning, which, on opening it, he found to contain these words, 'Will you be Chancellor, *non obstante* 'Philpotto?'"

"Lord Lyndhurst was engaged to dine the following week at a large political party of his old colleagues. I forget at what house, and, having abandoned them to their great annoyance, he had some doubt whether he should keep his engagement. After consulting with his wife, however (the then Lady Lyndhurst), they determined that that it would be cowardly to stay away, and they would face it out. Lord Lyndhurst says that he took down to dinner Mrs. Arbuthnot, who did nothing but reproach and abuse him the whole time that he sat by her; but Lady Lyndhurst was taken down by Lord Eldon, who was most marked in his attentions and courtesy to her, and in enabling her to overcome the awkwardness of the position in which she could not but feel that she was placed.

"Soon after Lord Lyndhurst's appointment some new King's counsel were made, amongst others Brougham and my great friend (as he afterwards became) Bickersteth. These promotions sufficiently showed on what political support Canning relied. Brougham and Sir F. Burdett, Bickersteth's great friend, were his main backers in the House of Commons, and sat, as I have understood, immediately behind him. I have often talked with men who were either in office or connected with those who were in office at that time, and my firm persuasion is that it was neither personal dislike to Canning nor jealousy of his abilities, nor difference from him on political subjects, that induced all the principal Tories to decline serving under him. Indeed, as far as politics go, I imagine that he was willing to adopt any, as indeed he showed by consenting, as a condition of office being conferred upon him, that the Catholic question should not be brought forward. One and all with whom I have spoken on the subject said that he was a man on whom they could place no reliance; that in or out of office he was always intriguing against some with whom he was acting."

It was not till 1831, in the hottest crisis of the Reform Bill, and when the political prospects of the party to which he belonged were singularly gloomy, that Mr. Pemberton obtained a seat in the House of Commons. A bargain was made through Mr. Arbuthnot that he should stand for the borough of Rye, one of the Cinque Ports, with Mr. Pusey the sitting member. The sum of £2,400 was to be paid on his being returned, the seat being considered quite safe. But the expectations of the parties were disappointed. A furious contest ensued, Colonel de Lacy Evans having undertaken to open the borough to the Radical interest. The Tory candidates and their adherents were attacked by the mob:—

"The voting then commenced, amidst a scene of tumult and abuse and violence towards my voters which was frightful. But the most frightful of all was an incident which occurred when a very respectable old man went up to tender his vote for me and Pusey: his son, a radical, rushed forward, seized him by the throat, insisted that he should take the bribery oath, and called him a perjured old villain, for that he knew he had received a bribe. This was a little too strong even for some of the Colonel's supporters; whether for the Colonel himself I do not know. The voters on the opposite side were soon polled out, but it was so obvious that the election could not end without outrageous riots and loss of life, unless some compromise was entered into, that Dr. Lamb, the patron of the borough, said to me that he was very sorry, but that he strongly advised that we should be content with returning one member; that he did not think our voters would venture to come up; that Pusey must of course be his first care; that his arrangements were with him, and that he would advise me to retire. I told him, with perfect truth, that, if I had had the least idea of what was in store for me, I would never have come near Rye; but, having come, and being in the thick of it, I would not retire; that he knew best what the result was likely to be; and that if he chose to give up the contest it would be his act, and I should be satisfied. 'No,' he said; 'if I was willing to run the risk of what might follow, he would stand by me to the last;' and he immediately went up to the polling-booth. When he was seen by the mob the yell set up by the blood-thirsty ruffians was appalling; he turned round to them with an undaunted countenance, and exclaimed (I shall never forget his words), 'Do you expect to terrify me with your violence?' Let any man look in my face and see if it changes colour; let him come up and lay his hand on my heart and feel if it beats one pulse the quicker. In the name of God and my country, I vote for Pusey and Pemberton.' I believe the populace was awed by his courage, which I never saw equalled in similar circumstances. His risk and mine were quite different. I was a stranger, and might easily escape, and at all events the next day should be at a distance; he was a resident on the spot, with a house close to the town, and known of course, to all the villains who might wish to wreak their spite upon him." In this state of things Mr. Pemberton resolved to abandon the contest; ordered horses to his carriage, and returned to town. But in the course of the night a message arrived to inform him that the townspeople would not hear of Pusey, and that in fact Pemberton and Colonel Evans were the members for Rye. After relating these scenes with a great deal of humour and spirit, Lord Kingsdown adds:—"I never shall forget the night in which, after so much excitement, I found myself a Member of Parliament. I threw myself upon my knees, and earnestly prayed to the Source of all strength that I might be enabled to perform faithfully and successfully the duties which belong to that position."

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/4d	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/2d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK
(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ditto 4 ditto.
" 12 " ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,400,000
Being Called up 800,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			Per Rupee
On London, at 6 mo's sight above	£20 2s. 0 1/8d.	per Rupee	
" 4 do.	2s. 0d.	"	
" 3 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.	"	
" 2 do.	1s. 11 7/8d.	"	
" 1 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	"	
" On demand	1s. 11½d.	"	
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 Day's sight	1s. 11 11/16d.	"	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Cocoanada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoe, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 2s. 0d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 7/8d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do. do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted as desired.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a serviceable second-hand English Brougham.

Also, a Bay Arab Horse, very quiet, goes both in single and double Harness.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co.

PAPER FOR SALE—Glazed and common Backing about 300 lb., Marble and Brown Casing 50 lb., Blue Facing 11 lb.

PRINTING, Royal 18 to 26 lb., Double Royal 40 lb., Double Demy 34 to 40 lb.

HANDMADE Foolscap, (15½ and 18 lb.), Small Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal and Super-royal.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

PREPARED BOARDS, suitable for Flooring, Ceiling, &c., just received ex ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ½ in., tongued and grooved, Whitewood, with 6½ in. by ½ in., tongued, grooved and beaded, of both Whitewood and Redwood. For sale in lots of 5,000 ft. deliverable on Carnac Bunder. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

6th February 1869.

CARTRIDGE BELTS.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
To carry 27 Breach Loader Cartridges		7 8	8 8
" 30 "		8 8	9 8
" 33 "		9 8	10 8
" 36 "		10 8	12 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¼ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Bolt and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, is visible to animals, and thus prevents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

JEREMIE'S SEDATIVE
AND
ANTISPASMODIC.
The best remedy for
CHOLERA, DYSENTRY, DIARRHŒA,
and
NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

is held in the highest repute in all parts of the world. It allays pain, and produces sleep, without causing the excitement and cerebral disturbance which often follow the use of opiates.

From W. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Opium Supt., Patna.

"This is to certify that Captain Jeremie's Sedative has been tried by me in several desperate cases of Cholera with wonderful effect: I can confidently vouch for its being an invaluable medicine."

From Sir CHARLES D'OYLY, Bart.

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